SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883. Amusements To-Day.

Amunements To-Dur.

Mijon Opera House-Two Ross. 2 and 8 P. M.

Conton-Princes of Trelamets. 2 and 8 P. M.

Communities Theoret of Trelamets. 2 and 8 P. M.

Diffit As. The nice-Advisors Locations. 2 and 8 P. M.

Within Opera Power-Part of wavey 2 and 8 P. M.

Clubbe Dime Houses-Part of wavey 2 and 8 P. M.

Middien Square Theoret Lie Professor. 2 and 8 P. M.

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Middien Square Theoret Lieston Marie District Of Keys. 2 and 8.

Resource's Paince Music Hall Variety, 8 P. M.

Resource's Paince Music Hall Variety, 8 P. M. Spencer's Palace Music Matt. Variety. S.P. M. Standard Theatre Stantla. 1 and S.P. M. Star Theatre. The Stantisum. 1 and S.P. M. Tholis Theatre. Benavay Wive. 1 and S.P. M. Theatre Comique. The Statistics S.P. M. Tony Pastor's 18th St. Theatre. Vinc. 1 and S.P. M. Union Square Theates—The Oreal Divorce Case. 2 and 5 Wallack's Theates—Li Hells Rust: 1:35 and 5 P. M. Windoor Theates—Tie Black Plat. 2 and 5 P. M.

The Cost of the Indian Service.

The Indians are decreasing in number. It is the constant boast of the department charged with their affairs that they are gradually, and in several tribes rapidly, adopting the labits of civilized life. For two reasons, therefore, the cost of maintaining the Indians ought to be growing smaller.

Experience shows the contrary. The expenditures for this service have nearly doubled in a period of twenty-eight years. It is remarkable that the increase in outlay should have begun with what is called the "peace polley" of Gen. Guant, early in 1869. That policy was adopted at the instance of alleged philanthropists, and was intended by its authors to improve the condition of the Indians. But, as often happens in moral movements, the agents employed to carry into practice benevolent theories became the instruments of perversion and the beneficiaries of organized corruption.

The enormous increase in the cost of the Indian service will be seen by comparing the aggregate expenditures for the fourteen years since 1860 with those for a similar period before GRANT and COLUMBUS DELANO took charge:

Expenditures for Indians from 1849 to 1882 S01,243,731 5 Expenditures for Indians from 1855 to

.. \$11,000,000 at The evil planted by GRANT in 1869 took deep root. Last year the Indian service cos \$9,736,747.40, more than in any other year in the whole history of the Government.

These figures require the attention of the next Congress.

General Order No. 136.

Not much is known about Mr. CHARLES LYMAN, Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission, except that he has drawn a salary as a Treasury clerk continuously for almost nineteen years. He was appointed to office from Connecticut in December, 1864. If the perpetual officeholder is the ideal officeholder, there is at least one reason why Mr. CHARLES LYMAN'S appointment ought to be satisfactory to the civil service reformers.

It appears that the new Chief Examiner has a record in the military service of the Government, as well as in the civil. The brief biographical notes furnished to the newspaper press for the information of the say that Mr. CHARLES LYMAN served in the army during the war of the rebellion, and made a good record."

The annual reports of the Adjutant-Gensral of the State of Connecticut during the war of the rebellion mention a CHARLES LYMAN. He came from the town of Bolton. On Feb. 4, 1863, he was commissioned as Secand Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. A little more than three months later, on May 18, 1863, he was dismissed from the service.

The record of the dismissal and public dis grace of Second Lieutenant Charles Lyman of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers is contained in the following General Order of the War Department:

"By direction of the President, Second Licut Chauess Lyman, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, is hereby Hamissed the service for furnishing the descriptive list

" General Orders, No. 1381.

of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in ligregard of the General Orders on that subtee and regiment in the army.
"By order of the Secretary of War,

"E. D. Towaseau, Assistant Adjutant General." Is this the CHARLES LYMAN of Connecticut who has been chosen to examine applicants for office, and to determine their qualifications for the service of the Government?

The Governor and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Governor of the State of New York has declared in a message to the Senate that the management of the present Emigration Department at this port is "a scandal and a reproach to civilization." He says that 'barefaced jobbery" has been permitted, and that the opposition to the confirmation of Mr. MURTHA as the new Immigration Commissioner perpetuates "the practice of unblushing peculation."

In view of the gravity of these charges and the official responsibility of the person who thus makes them, it would be proper for the District Attorney to ask Gov. CLEVE-LAND for the evidence upon which they are based, in order that the criminal law may be put in operation against such officers of the Emigration Department as appear to have been guilty of malfeasance or neglect of duty.

There could hardly have been anything to justify the Governor's strong language in the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on Finance in the course of the recent in vestigation into the affairs of the Commissloners of Emigration. Not a word in the report of that committee even remotely implies that the department is "a scandal and reproach to civilization." On the contrary, Mr. Jacobs and his associates are as mild as doves. From 1847, they say, a Board of Commissioners has continuously administered the laws concerning immigrants; "and when it is considered that such Commissioners have received more than 7,000,000 of strangers, have disbursed without serious loss upward of \$10,000,000, and have accumulated for the State property believed to be worth not less than \$3,000,000, it will appear that, in the main, their trust has been faithfully kept." Such was the conclusion of a Democratic committee. It does not wan rant the angry denunciation subsequently in-

Indeed, the committee in terms ascribe the defective administration of the affairs of immigrants at this port to the very constitution of the Board of nine Commissioners, rather than to the personal disposition of any of the members. The Board is too large to be harmonious or efficient. Yet, as appears by the following extract from the report, the Commissioners have been fairly successful in protecting the immigrant, and

dulged in by the Democratic Governor.

are criticised chiefly for sins of omission: "Castle Garden has been the only landing place for Immigrants since the passage of the law of 1850 authorizing the Commissioners to designate a single place for such landing. He exclusive designation was from the Arst regarded as a great advance in the line of properly ting immigrants from the selfish and un-

ery hordes of boarding house keepers, baggage carping ticket sellers, and others engaged in less legitimate the same at the various unenclosed pars where the termigrants formerly landed. These attacking forces were therefore, wisely fenced off, but as matter of corrections could not be shut out without at the same time electing the immigrants in, and the Commissioners, in doculing thus to restrict and limit the immigrants' opperquity of dealing generally with the outside world, also undertook to admit to the presence of the enclosed immigrants only such persons as could be trusted to deal fairly with them.

"This result she Commissioners have dehieved with a

reasonable degree of success. No case of fraud or gross ex serion on the part of these permitted to dead with the to tertion on the part of these permittee to more cut her manigrants has been brought to the committees attention. But in one or more instances the Commissioners have falled to take measures which, in the opinion of the committee, would have tended to secure to the immigrant advantages greater than those afforded to him, or even to the ordinary purchaser outside of Castle Barden, and which at the same time would have secured to the State some compensation for the maintenance of this enclosed landing place, to which admission for purposes of deal-ing with the immigrant at a fair profit was given ex-clusively to a few persons."

The Senate committee insisted, and right fully insisted, that the State should be compensated for the privileges granted to persome who are allowed to deal with the immi grants on their arrival at Castle Garden. The baggage express privilege, now enjoyed by Mr. BARNEY BIGLIN with excessive profit, should be thrown open to public competition, and the business of the bread stand should also be sold to the highest bidder. The mere fact, however, that the Commissioners have assigned these and other privileges to particular persons, without securing as large a revenue to the State as might have been obtained by way of rental, does not amount to proof of jobbery or peculation such as the

lovernor talks about. Acting upon the recommendation of the Senate committee, the Legislature passed a bill substituting a single Commissioner of Immigration for the present Board. The change is desirable, and will be carried into effect whenever the Governor and the Senate can agree upon a suitable person for the place. The evils of delay in bringing it about, however, are by no means so serious as they are represented in the Governor's message, unless he is in possession of authentic information which has not yet been

The fact is, the language of anger is apt also to be the language of extravagance.

The Opium Joints.

However much or little there may be in the particular charges made against the Chinese quarter, one thing is certain; the opium joints there are propagating a form of vice which ought to be suppressed.

It is true that before we had any Chinamen in New York there were victims to opium here. Both druggists and physicians tell us that the habitual consumption of opium is lamentably frequent in all parts of the country, and more especially at the East and the West. And the circumstance that cures of the habit are extensively and regularly advertised in the newspapers confirms the truth of what they say regarding the prevalence of the ruinous indulgence. The crude opium, laudanum, and morphine are all consumed in great quantities by victims of the habit. A large part of the demand for oplum, in its various forms, comes from thom.

But the victims of the opium habit must isually obtain the drug and the preparations of the drug they affect in a more or less stealthy way. They buy it under the pretence that they want it for medicinal purposes only, and to get enough for their satisfaction they may have to go to several druggists, buying a small quantity here

The druggist here, too, is obliged to have license to sell opium and other drugs, to ask of the buyer what he wants a dangerous drug for, and to enter the exact sale in a book open to inspection. The law could hardly go further toward preventing the supply of opium to habitual consumers, though doubtless in New York, and in very many cities and towns, druggists, for the sake of pecuniary profit, throw few obstacles in the way of the opium drunkard.

The Chinese opium joint, however, is run for the sole purpose of pandering to a vicious taste whose indulgence is injurious to society. More than that, it offers a new temptation to vice, and directly helps to increase the number of the victims of opium, and consequently to swell the horde of paupers and lelinquents and to multiply insanity.

So long as it was believed that Chinamer themselves were the only patrons of such dens, the public were little concerned about them. The vice practised there was an imported one, confined to the comparatively small number of men who brought it over from Asia with them, according to the gen-

eral supposition. But it is now charged that these opium joints are drawing in recruits for the host of oplum victims from among the inhabitants of the neighborhood who are not Chi nese. Very probably the extent of this new development of the evil has been exag gerated; but if there are any girls who have been enticed into the dens, and who have taken lessons there in the new vice, that is reason enough for alarm as to the possible consequences. Vice spreads rapidly, like

weeds, wherever it once gets root. The oplum joints ought, therefore, to be summarily suppressed by the vigorous enforcement of the law. If Chinamen persis in smoking opium they should be compelled to do as the onlym eaters have so long done practise their vice in private and secretly They should be deprived of the opportunity of frequenting resorts established solely for opium smokers, and be forced, like other people, to go individually to the licensed apothecaries to buy the drug, under the ordinary legal restrictions.

A New Sucz Canal.

The fact that British shipowners repre senting an Isthmus traffic of some three million tons have resolved to cooperate in the construction of a new Suez Canal renders it probable that the execution of the project will be vigorously pressed. Aside from the commercial motives for such a step on the part of the nation which pays most of the dues collected on the present waterway. there are strong political reasons for favoring the new enterprise. The proposed canal would run through the heart of Egypt, and its protection would furnish the British Foreign Office with what it particularly craves, a plausible pretext for the permanent occupation of the Nile country.

Even before the foolish behavior of M. DE LESSEPS during the English invasion of Egypt had alienated the customers without whom the existing canal would cease to be self-supporting, and would become choked up with sand, it was predicted that the French stockholders who controlled the company would provoke competition by exorbitant charges. Had they been satisfied with reasonable returns upon the money invested with a profit, for instance, equal to the interest paid by French Government bondsthey would never have been threatened with the total loss of their capital, as they now are. by the proposed construction of a rival waterway. It is true that, had the stock of the company remained at a figure no higher than would be justified by an annual dividend of five per cent., the British Government might have bought a controlling interest, in order

to maintain grass on the principal avenue of communication with India. But the priwate capital and credit of British merchants would not have been forthcoming for an en-terprise so costly, and in the case supposed so needless, as a new Sucz Canal.

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Now that pecuniary resources adequate to the projected work may be confidently relied upon, we may soon expect to hear that the course of the second artificial channel between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea has been definitely settled. According to the plan which hitherto has been most favored, the proposed canal would start from Alexandria, proceed in a southeasterly direction to the Nile, then make use of that river to a point near Cairo, and thence strike castwardly toward the Gulf of Suez, availing itself of the fresh water canal through a portion of the distance traversed by the last named section. It is asserted that although the new canal would be longer, yet so large a part of it would lie in existing eleges lakes and artificial watercourses, that the amount of excavation would be less than was required in the undertaking successfully carried out by M. DE LESSEPS. The estimated cost is, consequently, considerably less than was that of the French enterprise; but even should the longer waterway prove more expensive than its predecessor, it would, without resorting to extortionate charges, pay a fair return on the amount invested, since it would monopolize four-fifths of the trans-isthmus traffic. The political advantages which the pros

ecution of the new enterprise will assure to England are sufficiently manifest. Indeed, from one point of view, it may be said that the insufferable insolence of M. DE LESSEES and the folly shown by the French stockholders in killing the English goose that brid the golden eggs have been of positive service to the British Government. For even had the present canal passed into the hands of English shareholders it would have been constantly exposed to a flank attack from the Nile valley, while at the same time it lies too far to the eastward of the arable land of Egypt to supply a conclusive reason for the military occupation of that country. On the other hand, the new channel, whose Mediterranean terminus will be Alexandria, the great Egyptian scaport, and whose principal way station will be a point upon the Nile itself, in close preximity to Cairo, the Egyptian capital, could not be protected without garrisons which, both ostensibly and practically, would transform Egypt into a permanent depend-

ency of the British Crown.

The mere agitation of this project has had the effect of causing a considerable decline in the price of Suez Canal shares on the Paris Bourse, and of course the fall of the stock will be precipitate when the work of excavation on the new line has been actually begun. If the English company is successful in its undertaking, and is able to control all the English traffle, the old waterway will probably fail to pay expenses, and its French stockholders will have to abandon it or sell it to the rival corporation.

Sorghum, Collier, and Loring.

PETER COLLIER was the chemist of the De partment of Agriculture. He was a compe tent chemist, with a wonderful fondness for sorghum. Chemistry attracted him on account of the opportunities it gave him to experiment with sorghum. He spent most of his time watching sorghum grow, and the farmers spent their time watching COLLIER.

The sorghum industry is said to be of considerable importance; unfortunately it is hampered by its history. LE Duc, who disseminated seeds from the Department of Agriculture in the time of the Fraudulent President, encouraged sorghum. As LE DUC was never known to encourage the growth of anything that could possibly grow, the natural result of his predilection for sorghum was to create a prejudice against that desirable and inoffensive product.

This prejudice against sorghum seems to be very strong, for even Commissioner Lor-Incentertains it; and it is the only thing of which he is not in favor. His dislike naturally extended to COLLIER. He at first prevented COLLIER from going to the meetings of the New York Cane Growers' Association, and only yielded at the solicitations of the New York Senators and Congressmen. He tried to suppress, it is said, the report on sorghum prepared by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences. He tried to suppress sorghum, too. He did suppress, or at least temporarily scotch, COLLIER.

A competent scientific man from Cornell University was appointed to succeed CoL-LIER. But a cry of indignation went up and is going up still against the removal of Cot-LIER. The sorghum men demand his reappointment and the removal of the beautiful LORING. They say that LORING has done nothing for agriculture and knows nothing about it. So it is possible that, instead of LORING'S crushing sorghum, sorghum will erush Loring.

That their general opinion of the competency of LORING is correct there can be little doubt. But will they be any better off under his successor? The sorghum growers seem to have a queer idea of the purpose of the Agricultural Department. It was not established to benefit agriculture, but to furnish employment for politicians out of a job. Under LE Duc it was ridiculous; under Loring it is useless. Loring, an unsuccessful Massachusetts politician, with tireless lungs and an extensive figure, knows and cares nothing about agriculture, though he has talked about it for years. He took it up originally because he wanted to be Governor of Massachusetts. He keeps at it now because he hopes to see his place grow into a Cabinet office. If he is removed, his successor will have the same objects. It is a position with great possibilities.

The sorghum growers should make up their minds not to expect anything of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Still nobody but Loring has any reason to object to Lor-ING's removal.

The despatch from London that an Amerian admirer of Coleribor's works has obtained permission to put the poet's bust in Westminster Abbey doesn't give the admirer's name, but that was not in the least necessary Every one will know who it is.

The great obituarian George Washington CHILDS, A. M., has always been greatly pleased with the Queen and aristocracy, but he neve seems to have been satisfied with Westminster Abbey. He has always been making efforts to tinker that venerable pile both inside and out. He offered to put a new memorial window in it to George Herrer, and that attempt ended in faiture; but at last he has got permission to make an improvement in the shape of a bust

of COLERIDGE. This is probably the beginning of more extensive additions on the part of Mr. CHILDS. but the Britishers had better keep a sharp lookout or the first thing a scrutinizing Lon doner will discover will be that the building has been covered with monograms of G. W. C., A. M.

Yesterday's variable weather was watched with great interest for its signs of promise by the athletes in this neighborhood, with whom to-day is a field day. No fewer than four anrual spring meetings occur for general athleti ports, including those of Columbia and New York Colleges and of the Crescent and Pastime Rubs; while the annual regatta of the New Vork Rowing Club and two championship base

ball'matches give a further variety to the day's entertainments. To-morrow, being Whitaun-day, will see the first really great outpouring of the people into the country and the city parks, provided the weather is what the middle of

May should bring. Mr. Enware Lapperry's appetite for goose oggs continues unabated, and his ravens has even expressed itself in a desire to make a match to devour ten goose eggs a day for twenty successive days, instead of five, his present meagre allowance. There seems to be no doubt as to his capacity to achieve as complete a success in his task as his illustrious predocessor, the quail eater. Then a third champion eater will perhaps try a feat still more nauseating to ordinary stomachs. Bu the various public aspirants for digestive honors would perhaps do well not to attemp recuperating their energies by a trip to Ger many, lest they should be arrested there under Prince BISMARCK's edict against American hogs

We learn by an advertisement in the Eccu ing Post that the most elegant mansion or Fifth avenue is for sale, and must be sold for the best offer attainable. Which is the most elegant mansion on Fifth avenue, and who

Thirty gentlemen, most of them wearing tall bats, yesterday afternoon crouched about the music racks in the stand in Washington square. They were the Seventh Regimen Band, and they played from 5 until 7. As soon as they began it was clear that it was to be struggle between the horns and the street carts, and yesterday afternoon the horns came out altogether second best. The noise of the

wagers nearly drowned the music. If the gentlemen would take off their hats ear billycocks it would be an improvement. but the best thing to do would be to take off the roof of the stand, put up a sounding board, and then move it all up toward the fountain neighborhood could hear, and the small boys could gambol on the green just as well as the

Mr. NELSON, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, seems to be a talented and well-informed person. During the debate on a reso ution to submit to the people a constitutions meadment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, he felt called upon to condemn President ARTHUR" for his disr gard of the example set him by HAYES and GARFIELD in bantshing from the White House the practice of entertaining guests with spirtuous liquors."

HAYES is a poor character to hold up as a temperance model. It is a notorious fact that HAYES never refused an eleemosynary drink. His temperance was a matter of avarice and domestic restrictions. He drank liquor every where except at home

The hanging of Connerts vesterday diffored in one respect from most recent execu-tions in this city. In nearly all these cases the condemned men have accepted their fate calmly, and in most instances doggedly; they have stept well during their last night on earth, and have eaten their last meals with a good appetite. But for the Italian there was little rest and ho relish of food in the terrible hours preceding his doom. For many days he had striven to avoid thinking about the gallows, and he approached it with an abject fear, which possibly might have been even more overwhelming but for his clinging to an indefinite hope of somehow es-

A duel with broadswords between a brower nd an undertaker is the latest sensation of a suburb of Chicago. The maltster's weapon proved the more effective; and this must have een a doubly bitter disappointment to the man of funerals, provided he had secretly hoped to professionally attend the remains of his rival, after having first disposed of him by

As if dynamite terrors were not sufficient for it, the Dominion is now excited by a new apprehension. This peril is threatened by a vessel that has been seen off Halifax, acting in a mysterious manner. The stranger was bserved early Thursday morning from the signal station, and seems to have gone back nd forth near the harbor and coast, without intelligible reason, during an hour or two, after which she put out to sea and disappeared. Her name was not made out; but the description given of her is that she was a barkentine rigged steamer; so that she could not have been the Flying Dutchman. Perhaps a warning received not long before from Ottawa, to be on the lookout for suspicious vessels, may have led to discovering a mystery in this craft which otherwise might not have been apparent.

During the civil war, when fortunes were made on the rise and fall of gold, individual speculators sometimes spared no pains to flad out, in advance of the general public, the latest news of military operations, and they were ready to pay large sums to leaky Government officers for information so obtained. One of the analogous aims in these times of peace seems to be that of getting advance news about the crops. At all events, Mr. Dodge, a statistician of the Agricultural Department, is reported to have said that many of the department's clerks have been approached recently, both with bribes and threats, for this purpose. If this be true, the disclosure of names and of more specific details regarding the alleged performances might benefit the public.

Acting Secretary FRENCH of the Treasury Department has given an opinion in respect to the trouble between F. ALEXANDRE & Sons and the Custom House, growing out of the refusal of the Collector to allow clearance papers to a steamer that was about to sail for Vera Cruz with a quantity of tin cases of refined petroleum. The vessel was stopped on the ground that there was another practicable method of transporting refined petroleum to the Mexican ports. What was this other practicable method? It was to send the petroleum by sailing vessels, whose owners had furnished the information against the steamer. Compared with a regular line of steamships running at frequent and stated intervals, the Assistant Secretary does not find that sailing vessels irregular in their movements, furnish a practicable method in a commercial sense, for such is his view of the law of transporting petroleum. Therefore the fine of \$500 is remitted, and the Collector is directed to abstain from enforcing any penalties against the other steamers libelled. These ships belong to the only American line of steamers to Mexican ports, and this decision is a relief from many embarrassments. It is alleged that foreign passenger steamers are allowed to carry low grades of petroleum, and even to carry gun powder without interference. If there is any discrimination practised at the Custom House it should not be against American interests.

The techical manager of Nobel's Explosives Company—Mr. G. M. Roberts, F. C. 3.—has done good service in ondeavoring to aliay public excitement as to the horrors of dynamite. He tells us that the power exerted by an explosing on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance from the point of explosion. If, therefore, an explosion exert a certain force at a distance of one foot at 100 feet the effect will be reduced one million times. Landon Graphic.

This is consoling as far us it goes, but it is rather cold comfort for the man who isn't sure that he will be a hundred feet away from the next dynamite bomb that is exploded. Besides a force that is able to smash windows after being reduced a million times, or more, cannot be made to appear trifling by looking at it through a mathematical formula.

The Court Circular.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Cours Journal of London is a weekly newspaper, like the Whitchall Review Perhaps the Queen does not know of its existance. She is not responsible for its articles. The "Court Circular" is a bulletin of movements of the court, furnished to the daily papers by an officer of the doubtehold.

Another Clerical Heretic.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Rev. Dr. McLane has just been sus pended from the Presbyterian Church at Steubenville pended from the Presbyterian Church at Steubenville. Ohio, upon the ground of heresy. He is the author of a recent publication cuttiled "The Cross in the Light of Today,"

THE PROTEST OF THE NEGROES. Prof. Michard T. Orcener and the Prop

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Mr. Your editorial of May 1, "The Protest of the Ne groes," associates my name with other signers to a call for a proposed convention of negroes, to assemble in this city in September next, to express the discontent of the colored people rith their political and social treatment their fellow citizens. The signers are said to that the present condition of the race is insecure, and the future still more alarming." five specific charges of this committee you then give in substance.
You are justified in using my name, since you

found it appended to the committee's circular. The prominence given to me by your paper alone forces me to thus publicly bring out the fact that I have attended none of the meetings of this committee, have no sympathy with the notion of a convention, do not believe the charges and specifications true, and, if they were, do not regard the method proposed as likely to attain the desired end, nor do the class of men calling the convention, with few exceptions, commend themselves to my judgment by their past concern for the welfare of our race, nor does their past disinterested zeal corre spond with their present lugubrious anxiety

for our people. We have had fourteen years of unrivalled opportunity, in which many of these gentlemen, who now are anxious to convene and resolve have had ample chance to meet, counsel, and act. On the contrary, they have done nothing except scramble for office, and rest content ifter ther were provided for. They bay neither attempted to make our race a perma nent political factor, nor have they ever out lined a policy looking to the permanent good of our people, socially, politically, or in an industrial sense. Indeed, though holding office, they have failed to show even sympathy, when the rights, liber-ties, and franchise of our people were far more eriously menaced than at the present moment Fat political offices and fat political retainers effectually stopped their ears and closed their eyes to murders and outrages unblushingly perpetrated. Their dynasty is fast waning to its close, it is to be hoped, for the good of the negro race in America; and now, when their political tether is nearly reached, they are leeply solicitous about the welfare of the race and the failure of the American people to do enough for us. These are the foes of our own nousehold, and they are the greatest. It I high time intelligent, judicious, and thought ful colored men took a stand against these blatherskites, who at one time are going about bat in hand and with distended palms whining like mendicants for more office, and at the nex moment are brandishing a club and threaten

like menticants for more office, and at the next moment are brandishing a club and threatening dire vengeance to the party and people who have given them unexcentionable opportunities. The poor black Sanbad has been ridden by these old men of the sea, until he is footsore, weary, and sick at heart.

If the colored people needed a convention, Washington is the worst place in which it could be held. The reasons are too obvious for elaboration. A convention would cost \$20,000, at the lowest estimate, and I maintain there are a hundred ways in which we could use that sum to better purpose. Bosides, we have had of conventions not a few from 1830 to 1879, not one of which ever developed an idea that was acted upon by the race; not one that did not sink into oblivion with the froth of the resolutions. The last convention, which met here in 1875, did as much as any other thing to disgust people with reconstruction, and was used by the Southern people as a conclusive argument against negro rule. A convention of colored people truly representative should meet at some seathern or central point—Richmond. Nashville, St. Louis, Louisville, or Chartanoga.—where the colored people have not been demoralized by the scramble for office and the future still more alarming." fully aware, however, of the difficulties and the problems before us. We are free, we are voters; we have the right to acquire and hold property; the broad acres of the West are open to us as to other American citizens; our right to travel and entertatoment finds expression in an adequate Civil Rights bill, the enforcement of which decisions have been on a line always with the true theory of the Government, and uniformly in our favor. What more can we want that mere law can give? If our right to vote be abridged or denied, the assertion of that right would properly come from us but not by the way of a convention. And if the negro don't value the right to vote be the right to vote be the right to vote be abridged or denied, the assertion of that right would prope he to carry our cause to the highest

With regard to the specific charges of this I. If negro labor is not fairly remunerated the South, a convention will scarcely be able t the Seath, a convention will scarcely be able o regulate the standard of wages. If the her-tro is not protected by law in the collection of money due him, let him work for eash, or let he rich men of his own race combine like lebrens of the South, make the advances, and

money due him, let him work for cash, or let the rich men of his own rares combine. His Hebrews of the South, make the advances, and take hons on the crop.

2. The negro may not have a fair share in the public schools. South; but he has, beyond dispote, untimited and mercasing advantages for education at the South quite adequate to his present attainment, in many cases far beyond, provided for him by the good sense of the Southern people, as well as by Northern philianthropy. Public school education unfortunately is not yet a part of the Constitution and the laws. The negro must take his chance with the minions of white illiterates who are awaiting Congressional action and aid.

3. The negro is protected in his civil rights so far as mere law can protect him. If the law of March 1, 1875, Revised Statutes, section 1,930, does not give complete civil rights whom enforced by hostile officials, it only shows that public opinion is now the point of attack.

4. It is childish to say the negro is ignored so far as his political rights are concerned. If six million and a half negroes are unrepresented (by one of their own number) in Congress, it is the fault of the negroes themselves, as in the Seventh South Carolina district, or it must be chargeable to the defect in our theory of government, which does not provide for direct race representation.

5. If the negro does not get his share of "Executive protection (?) and encouragement "patronage, it is because he does not control the force that compely votes in the several States swaying patronage and securing "protection." In each Southern State to-day there are many colored Federal officials appointed by the same influence that appoints white men, Here, at Washington, the negro is represented in every department, and quite in proportion to his influence, character, and ability to fill high positions. Why should sensible men clamor for conventions, and give absurd reasons for holding them, unless it be either to place the negro in a ridiculous position, or grind somebod

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ord spifficate, or more properly spifficating, is not "slang, bastard Latin, or old Saxon," nor did the Graphic

In a humorous report of an imaginary railroad con-vention, which I wrote and published in the New York Day Book in 1853, a delegate from "way down East" resented himself to the Convention as the representa-ive of the Bangor and Old Town Single Track Ruttroad welve inites long, which did an immense and profitable usiness in bringing down lumber and carrying back Indias. In oringing down inner and carrying back. Ingias." The road had adopted his patent relificating occurrency, which would pass each other with their raise going in opposite directions in perfect safety on a lugic track. They presented the inventor with a hormon, but has yet have received nothing for coining he word spectraing, though I confidently expect a metal from The SUN STANFORD, Cohn. May 10.

To rue Eurica or Tue Sux-Nir. Spillicate is a slang word used in the retail dry gorde trade. A "spill" is a premium put on goods to induce the safesiam to make greater efforts. Spilled merchandless is generally old, off calor, or wrong in same way. In large stores men often make \$25 to \$36 a month in "spilla" in addition to as the word spillicate originated with the Mon real dry goods salesmen. New York, May 11

Call it the Roebling Bridge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

citizens of New York call their only pleasure ground the Central Fark. In what respect is it Central and what does the word central express? Again, the same may be said of the East River. What is it east of, the city, the Hudson River, or New Jersey! Now we have just pleted a noble bridge, and a great many people all it the Brooklyn Bridge. Why that name more than the Naw York Bridge? Userianty sentier man, is expressive, clegant, or endonnous. As the inamural is expressive, thand, would it not be well to their left in the stream thand, would it not be well for the right in the stream the "Victoria Bridge." There is a name in honor of the gentler sex, and it might be added, one of the most ex-sisted of living women.

Thus Amazicas.

MOT STOCK EXCHANGE POLITICS.

An Alleged Flavor of Hutchinson in Both

The interest in the Stock Exchange in the election for officers that is to be held on Monday is increasing daily, and the contes promises to be of the most lively nature. The issue appears to be largely upon the Hutchinson case. Mr. Wm, J. Hutchinson was expelled from the Exchange last summer for "obvious fraud" in his dealings with his friend and his principal customer, Mr. John R. Duff of Boston, and is now seeking to be reinstated by the courts. When it was discovered that the candidate for President on the regular ticket, Mr. W. B. Dickerman, had in the office of his firm. Dominick & Dickerman, an account of

Mr. W. B. Dickerman, had in the office of his firm. Dominick & Dickerman, an account of Hutchinson's, there was immediately raised a ery against him, and an opposition ticket was put in the field by a formal oaganization of many of the leading members. Mr. A. S. Hatch of the firm of Fisk & Hatch was put at the head of this members' ticket.

The opinion generally expressed about the election has been that the members' ticket would be elected. The principal objection urged against the regular ticket has been that its head was likely to be in sympathy with Mr. Hutchinson. Within a day or two it has been that its head was likely to be in sympathy with Mr. Hutchinson. Within a day or two it has been carned that two of the candidates for governors on the members' licket, who are now governors, were not renominated by the regular pominating committee because one of them. H. S. Wilson, voted to sequit Hutchinson when he was tried by the Governing Committee, and the other. C. M. Stead, paired with another members who would have voted to expel Hutchinson, it is also asserted, that some of the members prominent in the opposition movement, including two or three members of the committee that named the opposition ticket, have in their offices active accounts of Mr. Hutchinson's personal friends is that the Governing Committee cought to be sustained in their action in expelling him and their efforts to resist his attempts to be reinstated. But both tickets are suspected of being arranged in their action in expelling him and their efforts to resist his attempts to be reinstated. But both tickets are suspected of being arranged in their action in expelling him and their efforts to resist his attempts to be reinstated. But both tickets are suspected of being arranged in their action in expelling him and their efforts to resist his attempts to be reinstated. But both tickets are suspected of being arranged in their action in expelling him and their efforts to resist his attempts to be reinstated. But both tickets are suspected o

any previous election.

The canvass for Governors began yesterday
by the issuing of a circular by Mr. Thomas
Denny in favor of Mr. John S. Barnes, who is
well known as a banker and railroad manager.

PARL STROBACH INDICTED.

Charged with Fraud in his Accounts as MONTOOMERY, Ala., May 11 .- Paul Strobach was appointed Marshal of the Southern and Middle districts of Alabama about the time Congress adjourned. He was a deputy marshal under Marshal Turner in January and February, 1880. To-day the United States Grand Jury returned five indictments against Strobach, charging fraud in his accounts a Strobach, charging fraud in his accounts as deputy marshal for services rendered in arresting parties charged with depredating public lands in Covington county. These accounts contain items for mileage alloged never to have been travelled, for meals never eaten guards never employed, and arrests never made. The whole amount is \$318. Strobach is under a bond of \$2,000. He demands an immediate trial. The case will probably be tried to-morrow or Monday. The indictments cause great excitement here, where Strobach is regarded as the leading man of his party. He claims to have a good defence, and that the whole thing is a plot among the rival factions of his own party (Republican) to ruin him and get him out of office.

NO WELCOME FOR CHIEF JOSEPH.

The Authorities Not Auxious to Gratify his Washington, May 11. Secretary Lincoln has not yet taken action upon the request of Chief Joseph to be permitted to visit Washing

ton. Joseph with his tribe left his reservation and is now roaming near the upper Columbia He asserts that miners and settlers have squatted upon his reservation, and that he wil squated upon his reservation, and that he will not return unless he can be guaranteed undisputed possession. He has applied to the Secretary of the Interior for permission to visit Washington and fix the matter up with the Great Father, intimating that he will make trouble if the request is denied. Secretary Teller has decided that he has no funds at his disposal from which to defray the expenses of Joseph's proposed trip, and has referred the matter to Secretary Lincoin, who in turn is not anxious to charge the War Department with the expense unless assured that the results will justify it.

UNION . PACIFIC'S DEBT.

Mr. Teller Asks that Sult be Brought to Re WASHINGTON, May 11. Secretary Teller

has written to the Attorney-General recommending the institution of legal proceedings to obtain judgment against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for whatever sum may be found to be due the United States, and for a judicial determination of what are net earnings within the meaning of the Thurman act. He finds the sum of \$1.727.742 to be due the United States, and advises legal proceedings, on account of the refusal of the company to accede to his demand for settlement.

A Long Trial and a Weary Judge.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Gen. Brady's counse. Mr Wilson has now been addressing the Star rout ory for three days, and at the hour for adjournn day he had disposed of only three of the nueteen routes mentioned in the indictment. Judge Wylie said the sevident that the argument would be protracted, and counsel were therefore notified that one representative only would be heard for each defendant. The defence protested against this ruling and asserted that line would be saved by adhering to the original plan as the counsel would not cover the same ground in their arguments. Judge Wylie concluded not to make a final decision until Monday. The jury is probably ready to consider the evidence and to render a verdict. It was with no pleasure that it speaks. It had taken great exercise of will-power for them to listent to the speeches of the prosecution with an appearance of interest, and when they learned that four of the counsel for the defendants were to speak they sank back in their chairs with a sigh of resignation.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Vice Consul at Trieste reports that a Russian ateauminip recently arrived at that port from Post, having on board 3,000 barrols of the American which sold at the same prices at the American serticle. This is the first Russian petrolemu which has entered into competition with American can oil in the Trieste market. The Russian oil has a stronger odor than the American, and does not burn with equality steady brilliancy.

The Old and the New Turkish Ministers. WASHINGTON, May 11.—Aristarchi Boy, the retiring Turkish Minister, today presented his letters of recall to the President, and Tewfik Pashs, the newly arrived Minister, presented his credentials.

tanndlans Moving Over the Border. Washington, May 11.—The immigration from Camada is increasing. Within the past three months fifty foor families have left Fort Stanley, on Lake Erie, for the United States.

The Old Bay State. It must be for their sins; of course it is;

Though when or how they can have sinned, who They cannot guess what novel force it is That leads all Massachusetts by the nose

That places over them a man they hate.

Am makes them suffer in the old Bay State. They say that they would neither cover nor Whom had men chose in virtuous men's despite They sadly recognize the hand of fate.

And groan and grumble in the old Bay State.

A dome of splendor, such as Kubla Khan Until Ben Butler rubbed away the gilt, And showed how mean was that which passed for gr And brought such shame upon the old Bay State.

Unless a cloak be found to cover shame. Ains! that such ill fortune should await The choice equataceans of the old Bay State! How shall they ever move the mountains of A waking people's just and righteons wrath ! The dam is full, Ben Butler lifts the gate

Now moral bankrupter's in store for them ;

Smirched is their hitherto unspotted name fain will the efforts be of Hoar for them.

The House of White Shadows. This new story, by B. L. Parjeon, author of "Grif," now being published in the Sunday Mercury, should be read by everybody. It is a story of extrao

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a politative and cura-tive in long complaints, bronchitis, Ac. It is a standard remedy for course and colds, and useds only a trial to grove its worth.—428

JUDGING THE PETS

Closing the Bench Show-Quick Advances to

Prices Dogs Worth a Fortune Each The procession of visitors from the Westminster Kennel Club's bench show last evening was followed by lines of dogs. The seventh annual exhibition was at an end, and the young and enterprising members of the club congratulated themselves upon their financial success. They always feel happy when the recelpts keep a little ahead of the expenditures. Yesterday was a great day for the ladies,

Their pets were judged and prizes awarded, Mrs. Edwin A. Pue of Philadelphia was made happy again by seeing her pug George decorated with the champion blue ribbon. Mr. James Mortimer's Joe was awarded first prize in the open pug class, Miss A. L. Lore's Fritz second, and Mrs. C. Wheatleigh's Tu Tu third. Dr. M. H. Cryer's Jessie, Vizen, and Dolis wen first, second, and third prizes respectively in their class, and the Doctor's Dot gained first prize in the puppy class, Mrs. A. H. Bandolph's Duke and Toby being very highly commended. Among the Yorkshire terriers, blue and tan over five pounds. Mr. Henry Kistemann's Herr gained the chainson prize and his Leo and Young Hero won first and see ond in the open class. Mr. Thomas Configure's Cocar taking third. The competition in blue and tans under five pounds was sharp. Mr. W. G. Demorest's Rijou getting the bar ribbon, Mr. T. McDermott's Charley winning second prize, and Miss Cornwall's Bess third. Mr. A. Watt's Billy was decorated with the blue trophy for toy terriers, Mr. John Power's Daisy coming second. Miss Zalie Risphan's Salile now wears the blue ribbon among King Cintries spaniels, Miss F. L. Moller's Minnie following with second prize. Mrs H. C. Pedder's Lilva and H. Kistemann's Minne were the only Bienheim spaniels in the show; Luly wears the blue. There were two Japanese spaniels, Miss Co. E. Pratt's Flo won first prize and K. J. Dunphy's Pug second.

Peter J. Dolan's Gip was deciared the heat Italian groyhound, Mrs. A. Kramer's Neppin gaining second prize. Of the eighteen Cantelia poodlos, Miss Work's binek Rigah H. was desorated with the blue ribbon, Miss Rives s black Gaulois winning second prize, and the same poodlos Miss Work's binek Rigah H. Gaine had placed his Kate in competition, but trevious the bounding gaining second prize. Of the eighteen Cantela poodlos Miss Work's binek Rigah H. Gaine had placed his Kate in competition, but trevious the poodlos winning second prize, and the same cidents of the show were several cases where owners placarded the bine trophy. The prices on some of these dogs were unexpectedly awarded the blue t happy again by sceing her pug George deco-rated with the champion blue ribbon. Mr.

IN SEARCH OF A JUDGE The Difficulty Mr. Leo Has in Getting His

Union, l'acific Suit Tried. The suit of Arnold Leo, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, against the Union Pacific Railway Company was called yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, who declined to hear the case, on the ground that he was not disinterested. One phase of the action came before him some time ago, when he dissolved a temporary injunction obtained by Leo restraining the company from issuing its collateral trust bonds. It is understood that since that time Judge Wallace has

stood that since that time Judge Wallace has become a stockholder in the company. Yesterday he referred the hitigants to Judge Shipman, who was sitting in the District Court. Counsel went into Judge Shipman's court only to learn from him that he, too, was a stockholder in the company, and that they must take their case to some other Judge.

The other United States Judges available are Judge Coxe of the Northern District of New York, Judge Brown of the Southern district. Judge Brown of the Southern district, Judge Benedict of Eastern district, and Judge Wheeler of the Vermont district. Mr. Leo and his counsel said yesterday that they had been informed that two of these Judges were stockholders in the company. Mr. Leo confessed that he was in a quandary to know where to get his case tried. It is probable that the next application will be made before Judge Benedict.

SUNBEAMS.

-Paris is the fifteenth German city in point

population.

—A son of the late Charles Kingsley is employed in the office of the City Engineer of Buffalo.

—Prof. Abel, who has conducted the Govern-

-The King of Bayaria has made a piece of Wagner "Royal Professor of the School of Music," the first appointment of the kind conferred on a woman. -Of thirty-nine female students of medicine attending the lectures of the Paris Faculty ias year, sieven were English, five American, and one India -Bargue, a painter of exquisite little pic-

tures, the heat of which are said to be in the hands of Miss Wolfe and Mr. Vandersiit, deed lately in a Par--A portrait of a girl served to identify the besty of a drowned man, in lows, as it was trusty grapped in his dead hand, and it also indicated the cause of his science, for she had rejected his suit.

The Princess of Wales has lost her most valued English friend, Mrs. Stenor, the vorager of the two daughters of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Perl, whose other daughter, Ludy Jersey, survives

-It is remarked that hotel keepers seldom reach (9). Mr. Norton and two of the Leinnes have died within a few months under (8). The life offers many temptations to try stomach and brain the severely -The Portugals are to visit the Spains this onth, and Mairid will be en fife. There will be a big ill fight, and the mining and metallurgical exhibition.

in the fine park of Buen Retpro, will be mangurated -One of the acts of conciliation which it is aid will mark the centing coronation of the Czar wil e an edict granting complete toleration to the this Be

... There was a terrible scene in court at St. Petersburg last month when Lieut, Boutsevitsch wa sentenced to death. His mother sank everwhelmed on a bench, his sister ran out with piercing cries, and his -The Duke of Devonshire is Chancellor of

the University of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury of Oxford, and Earl Cairns of Dubin. They hold be flice for life but the Scotch universities innet to it have a fresh Lord Rector every year or so The Lisbon press thunders at the doings of England and France on the coast of Africa at points where Portugal conceives her ancient rights included

Spaniards are sympathetic, but nebody else seems by

do as they please -Texas is about to hang a woman. She caused her little girl to go on the streets as a local abmitted her to cruck privation in order to make her look miserable enough to arouse pity, and thanks must dered her because she did not bring home a same activiamount of money

-The Messrs. Marsh, late of Textishing Almshouse, will be interested to Jearn that in the tomical department of the Berlin Universel than 600 bodies were last year described. supplied by the hospitals, which send all the in dead. Suicides and persons killed by an ideal account claimed further swell the list of " subjects." -Marie Van Zandt is singing the road of

an Indiangirlin as opera now running in Para-quoted as saying that she "once had she ad when a child, with a tribe of American is which the tribe all became deeply attached in she has retained many snatches of the source of them singing. Hence her fascington maledies

-American children are conspiculus lii London, the Rev. Robert Laird's other second manners and adult dress. Highest to usually wear Kinn-jackets and broad collars in contrast to the man's clothes of a Yambre as her finds that nearly all of the English wom-upper classes" have clear, beautiful a unper the girls are always simply attired, with oil of

- It is related that Jamuschok recently began a professional tour at Ruchester. thought that the city might be proude a fire the deciaration that the actress hims gard for its culture, find chosen it for the He therefore invited several newspacer r interview , but Janauschek threw and a 175 "Why do you begin in Hochester" (4.4. 28)

she regited, " ve must pegin at mech... -A new students' union has just been retablished at Berlin, under the name of Refer schaft, the object of which is to promote and ical training. Ducking is to be discurded ! and gradually aboushed. Some of the lift abuses at students gatherings are to be done as at once. The new Burschenschaft will be a social union, from which all politics will be an wi-

pulous attention is shown to shape and make its to with high surgical authority. The inner outward, dud. fashion. A shoomaker users his customer's foot when he is souted, and sliow adequately for expansion. The safe and stand up and have the outline drawn on court pencil. The British soldiers boots are mad wale in to tread and lon becied